

The St. Andrews Standard.

UBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

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Vol 39

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JAS. S. CARNEGY,
AGENT, St. Andrews

Miscellany.

Cutting both Ways.

Vexation is beginning to be felt in the United States on the discovery that the imposition on England of the "three fifths" in the Washington Treaty may in the end tell as much against the Americans themselves, in the case of the British Counter Claims before the Joint Commission, as against England at Geneva. These claims will exceed 470 in number. Their aggregate amount is large, but of course the final awards will not be in proportion. Many of them may be ruled out altogether, and others will be reduced in amount. A great many of them will be paid in full. The heaviest of these claims are for the illegal seizure of property, as in the case of blockade runners, &c. In all these cases there seems to be perfect and incontrovertible evidence of the value of the seizures. The 316th case on the docket of the Mixed Claims Commission is that of the steamer Springbok. This vessel was taken on her voyage from London to New York in 1862, and taken into the latter port, and both vessel and cargo were condemned. The decision was appealed against and the decree reversed by the Supreme Court, so far as the vessel was concerned, but was affirmed with respect to the cargo. The owners, not satisfied with this, have taken the case before the Mixed Claims Commission for justice and restitution. In their plea they show conclusively that the only ground for condemnation was that "part of the cargo comprised arms and munitions of war," and that these arms and munitions consisted only of 12 swords, 12 bayonets, and a few military buttons. It is argued that it was something new under the sun to condemn the whole cargo of a vessel because it contained only these few articles of contraband of war.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt is the counsel of the owners of the Springbok. The appraised value of the vessel's cargo is set down at £56,378 11s 11d, to which must be added expenses of claimant £2000, and interest from February 10, 1863, making the whole claim amount to over 500,000 dols. The case of the Peterhoff, respecting which so much was said in 1863 and after, is revived before the Commission. The cargo of the vessel was sold for 273,628 dols. 99 cents. The Peterhoff claimed to be making a legitimate voyage to Matamoros, and was condemned because her cargo contained a few cases of artillery harness and regulation grey blankets. Another vessel, the Pearl, and her cargo were condemned at Key West in 1863. She was captured when on her voyage from Cork to Nassau, was appraised with her cargo at 30,000 dols. and was ordered to be restored to her owners. The case was taken by appeal to the Supreme Court, and, pending a decision, the steamer and cargo of a big value every day, were sold for account of whom it may concern. The debit and credit of the sale of vessel and cargo were as follows:—Vessel sold for 1032 dollars 48 cents, cargo 1267 dols. 88 cents.—2320 dols. 36 cents; per contra—various fees, 4222 dols. 99 cents. This leaves no residue for distribution. As the owners of the Pearl can prove that she was making a legitimate voyage when captured, she will have to be paid for at her appraised value of 39,000 dols. A great many of the claims partake of the character of the above. The average amount claimed in each case is 250,000 dols., which for the 470 cases would aggregate 117,500,000 dols. This would more than counter-balance any nice little bill which the Americans may carry away from Geneva, and it is more than probable, were a balance struck, that both sides would be about equal—that is, allowing that we are molested in a few hundred thousand at Geneva. The only difference will be that, if England has to pay, the money goes into the American Treasury; but if the latter pays, private individuals will pocket the compensation.

LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

Thrilling Account of the Fire.

The America reached the harbor of Yokohama safely and in good trim, at 7 o'clock a. m., Saturday, August 24, 1872, within an hour of the time she was due. Soon after she was fastened to the buoy I went ashore for a day or two, until the branch steamer for Shanghai should sail. The same evening I went aboard the America for a few minutes, and while there learned that during the day the Yokohama and Shanghai freights, the mail, and all of the treasure, excepting \$400,000, had been transferred, and that she would depart from Hong Kong on the Monday following. Everything was quiet and orderly as usual. All the officers, with one exception were on board; a few of the passengers and a goodly number of visitors were there also. I left my trunk containing everything I had with me, excepting the linen clothes I wore, locked up in the stateroom which I had occupied, little dreaming of the fearful calamity which so soon followed.

Shortly before midnight I was aroused by an alarm of fire. I rose hastily, and without stopping to dress, looked out upon the harbor. The night was calm as death. The bay of Tokio lay before me, still and tranquil; a dense cloud of smoke, rising above the harbor like a mountain specter, lowering and darkening the face and light of a full moon, and the naked masts of different ships lying at anchor, deeply tinged with a lurid flame just bursting through the cabin of the America, constituted the main outlines of the scene disclosed by the conflagration as I first beheld it.

Nearly all the officers and employees of the ship were there, manfully disputing the progress of the flames. Fore-most among them was Capt. Doane, who, all honor to him, staid by his ship in her downfall, till every man had forsaken her, and every passenger was gone or dead. Then, and not till then, he threw himself over the ship's bows into the bay, to share the fortune and chances of the poorest cooie.

The America, at the time of the fire, lay at her buoy, about half a mile from the harbor (wharf). As soon as the alarm was given all the sampans (native boats) left the harbor, where they were anchored for the night, and circled around the burning ship. Every sampan was gone when I reached the harbor, and it was impossible for me to get nearer the ship. I was sufficiently close, however, to mark very distinctly, by the light of the fire, everything that passed on the America's upper deck. The Chinese passengers were thoroughly aroused by this time, and, China men like, each one had his box or bundle of effects on his back or in his arms, determined to save that or die in the attempt. Many of them, I am sorry to say, lost their lives, beyond doubt, in this foolish attempt to save a trifling bundle of old clothes.

Seeing that no hope now remained of saving the ship, an attempt was made to let the Chinese down to the boats below by a gangway on the port side. The terror-stricken Chinese rushed pell-mell upon the gangway, each with his package of worldly goods, until the ladder, overburdened with the great weight, fell with a heavy crash, precipitating over 60 Chinamen into the water. Many of these were rescued, and quite a number were drowned. The passage to the gangway on the other side of the ship by this time was entirely cut off by the flames; nothing remained, therefore, for those remaining on board (over 150 in number) but to jump overboard from the forward deck into the water, a distance of fully twenty five feet, or to remain and be consumed by fire.

The scene on the forward deck of the burning ship at this moment beggars description. The Americans, few in number compared with the whole, were woking with all the energy of desperation to lower the life boats; but before they could be swung on the davits all hands were driven forward by the flames. The poor Chinese were now rushing hither and thither across the hurricane deck, screaming and throwing their arms in the air most frantically. Now picking up their bundles, now dropping them again, and seizing them once more and throwing themselves headlong overboard, box in arms. By this time all the upper deck over the dining saloon was fairly consumed, and the fire had climbed the mainmast to the yards.

The smoke stack, thirty-two feet in circumference, and forty feet above the deck, was red hot to its uppermost extreme, and shooting from it was a bright red tongue of fire, hissing and snapping and fairly leaping to the sky. The heat by this time had become unbearable anywhere except on the extreme forward deck. Very few persons were there now. All the Chinese had gone overboard and were struggling in the water below. A round the buoy the drowning wretches were so thick that there was nowhere close room for another head. The struggling of those poor creatures around the buoy was touching. The stronger man held his place, the weaker was overborne and drowned. The fear of an explosion or the falling of the ship's giant masts had now driven every boat from near the wreck.

Those who had jumped into the water, and the few who had still to jump, must therefore now swim through the death circle, within the boundary of which no boat could venture. It was at this fearful crisis that Capt. Doane, having flooded the magazines, and finding that every one else had fled, plunged over the ship's bows, and fell paralyzed into the water. Brave man, overcome with almost superhuman efforts to save his ship, his proud spirit cooled and broken at the loss of the very apple of his eye! Unable to use his legs, he sank and rose, and sank again! Oh, there is no hand to reach out and save our gallant commander? Yes, thank God! Just as he was sinking for the last time, the friendly hand of Captain Williams seized him by the collar and rescued him from the watery grave.

About this time a very painful thing occurred, which I deem worthy of note. There were a few beef cattle on board, and I quite a number of pigs, sheep, turkeys, and chickens. The cries of distress from these unfortunate animals, which were distinctly heard on shore, above the roar of the conflagration, were painfully touching. Poor things, they had thus far escaped the butcher's knife only to meet death with a thousand fold more terrors.

The personal adventures of those who escaped would make a volume of thrilling interest. One of the cabin boys had \$2000 in silver, which he of course tried to save. It is needless to say what became of him. Another Chinaman actually jumped overboard with his box of clothes, and clung to it until picked up. A European gentleman told me that up on some one's congratulating this man, he coolly remarked he was 'sorry he was not able to save his wife, too.' It is a most remarkable characteristic of this mysterious people—the Chinese—that, in the presence of danger, they never so far lose their presence of mind as to forget their bundle of rags.

The humanity of which Christianized people show, or ought to show, in rescuing women and children and infirm persons in time of peril, never troubles a Chinaman. Their actions under circumstances of this character are to me as mysterious as the Sphinx itself. Out of the thirty Chinese women and children aboard, the most of whom had husbands and fathers with them, I venture to say that not five are saved. And as for the poor children, I am credibly informed that at least a part of them perished in the flames. Of the 177 Chinese passengers, I am also informed that fully one third of the number were lost.

Mr. Sheppard, American Consul at Tien Tsin, China, was on his way to take charge of his Consulate, lost everything he had, including his instructions from the government, his passport, and all his private papers.

The origin of the fire will probably remain forever in doubt. It is generally believed to have been caused by one of the Japanese coolies dropping his pipe of lighted tobacco in the ship's hold while the freight was being taken out, and that smouldered there for many hours, and finally burst forth into a conflagration. Another supposition is that it was caused by spontaneous combustion of the coal.

By Sunday morning the whole of the upper decks, the masts, and all the wooden structure of the ship were destroyed. She was tilted to the water's edge. Her great smoke stack, barred and blackened, the iron paddle wheels, and the ponderous walking beam, were still erect. During the afternoon all that was left of the largest American steamship on record was towed up to the head of the bay, close to Kanasima, and late that Sunday evening, while the little bay was lashed with the fury of a hurricane, just as darkness and night and storm closed over the scene, the America dismantled, humbled and destroyed, quietly sank to the bottom of the ocean, as if to hide her great misfortune from the gaze of her less favored but no longer envious sisters.

THE PARSON'S HORSE.—The day was warm, and the church windows were open. In the midst of his sermon the preacher was disturbed by the sudden exit of three men sitting near the door. Glancing out of the window, he saw his old horse "Charley," who had been indulging in too much fresh-cut grass, lying down in the harness. The kind friends who went to his relief soon restored him to his upright position, and the congregation generally was none the wiser for the work going on outside. Returning home, the parson called his man Patrick to account, and asked him with what he had been feeding "Charley." "An' sure, why do you ask me the question?" "Reason enough. He fell down in the harness when tied to the post by the side of the church." "An' was you preaching, sir?" "Yes." "Och, an' sure, thin, I expect he thought he might as well just take nap wid the rest of 'em."

ALL-JAW.—"Talk about the jaws of death," exclaimed a man who was living with his third scolding wife; "I tell you they're no touch to the jaws of life."

The Potato Disease and its Cause.

The potato disease has appeared to an alarming extent in the Vale of Severn, and to a greater or less extent in most other parts of the country. Year after year, during the last quarter of a century, we hear of the ravages of this disease, yet no effectual means have been proposed by which to check its progress or its annual visitations to our shores. Cholera, in former years, was a scourge which carried off numbers of people; but in modern times, thanks to the progress of the age and the attention which has been given to sanitary and dietary matters, its deadly effects have been greatly modified. A few years ago the silkworm was threatened with extinction from Europe by a disease which at first baffled the skill of sericulturists. But by the aid of science, this disease has been mitigated, and promises to be totally got rid of under judicious treatment. As with animal diseases, so with vegetable. Proper treatment, if it does not eradicate the disease, may at least reduce its destructive nature within the smallest compass.

During the years when the potato disease became first known, various suggestions were put forth in order to the protection of the potatoes; but some of them were absurd, and others, when acted upon, were attended with no effect. Before we can properly deal with the potato disease, several things have to be taken into account, such as variety of potatoes, aspect of fields in which they are planted, soil, drainage, and the time of sowing the seed. On farms in which these things are neglected, and on which the crop is left to chance, the disease has been found to make its appearance in its severest form.

Before we allude to these matters in detail, it is essential that we should inquire into the nature of this disease, and by doing so, arrive at the origin of it.

The potato disease is always reported to have made its appearance in the vicinity of the sea coast, in fields with a southern or south-western aspect, or in fields consisting of rich loamy soils and sheltered on the north and east by woods or clumps of trees. It smites the haulms of potatoes (and simultaneously with them the tubers) of varieties with rough, large, and pointed leaves, before it becomes perceptible on the haulms, of varieties having smooth, small, and somewhat rounded leaves. Potatoes grown on a sandy soil, in an open situation, and in fields not inclining to the south or west, frequently escape the disease, provided they are of the variety of the latter kind which we have here instanced, and sown early in the spring time. The foregoing, we believe, is a correct summary of the places, &c., in which the disease first makes its appearance, so far as soil, aspect, and variety of tubers are concerned.

The first evidence of the malady is in small burnt-like spots on the leaves, but on close inspection, it will be found that a portion of the haulm, from the point at which the footstalk of the leaf which presents these spots join downwards, is more or less damaged, while from the point at which the footstalk of the leaf join the haulm upwards is un injured. By lifting the tubers out of the soil, it will be at once observed that the lower or further portion of it from the root is destroyed, while the more mature part of the tuber is scarcely affected. These features of the disease are well known to every agriculturist who grows potatoes, and are within the province of science to admit of explanation. To electricity, and to nothing else, we owe the potato disease. At this statement, some persons will exclaim "Nonsense!" "Rubbish!" "The man who says so must be dreaming!" However, expressions of this kind cannot withstand truth and facts—facts which on demonstration, are simple, and because simple, are not, therefore, less true.

After a thunderstorm, the disease may make its appearance, but the electricity or lightning from the storm clouds do not cause it, but electricity produced from the formation of watery particles, in the shape of dew drops. The atmosphere abounds in electricity, but with the production of lightning in storms we do not propose to deal, but to confine our observations to the minute electric fluids (if electricity can be indeed termed a fluid, but for the purpose of our remarks we will call it such), produced by the vapours which are condensed into dew drops. From experiments made by M. Le Monnier, at St. Germain en Laye, and communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the amount of electricity in the atmosphere was estimated. Le Monnier caused a pole to be fixed vertically into the ground, which, at the height of 32 French feet, bore an insulated tin point, from which the metallic wire conveyed the electricity to an electro-scope, or any other convenient apparatus for its examination. The result was that some electricity might always be detected in the atmosphere; that in dry weather it was scarcely perceptible at sunrise, but increased gradually until three or four in the afternoon; it then diminished till the evening fall of dew, at which time it increased; and by a subsequent di-

minution it became almost insensible at midnight. The electrical state of the atmosphere has been practically investigated by others with equal or similar results.

From the foregoing it appears that the change of the moisture of the earth, by the heat of the sun during the day, into vapour, produces electricity, and that also the change from vapour, into dew causes also an increase of electricity. This change of vapour into visible watery particles in dew-drops is more perceptible on vegetation than, for instance on gravel walks, &c. This is because vegetation, such as grass, &c., being pointed, offers greater facilities for the radiation of the sun's heat, and thereby offers a cool surface to the atmosphere before rounded and smooth objects do, and consequently retain on them a greater amount of watery particles; and also a greater quantity of electricity is present. Electricity seeks the earth, and the sap of plants frequently forms for it a conductor. The rough, large and pointed leaves of potato plants are such as to present to the atmosphere a cool surface much sooner than other objects, and consequently they receive a larger quantity of dew. As a sequent in the formation of this dew, especially in hot weather after very much rain, in a moist soil proportionately a larger quantity of electricity is formed in close proximity to the leaves on which the dew is deposited, which seeks the best conductor for it into the earth. The sap of the soil haulms of the plants afford this, and the electricity is conducted to the tubers. For the same reason, the part of the tubers which contain the most succulent matter and are lowermost in the soil, receive the strength of the current and are destroyed.

In localities with a southern aspect, especially after rain in summer, owing to a higher temperature in comparison with open districts and with northern or eastern aspects, there is a greater amount of vapour, and also a heavier deposit of dew, so that in such localities the potato disease is known to make its first appearance; in the vicinity of the sea coast, because of saline properties, there is always more moisture to be evaporated, which aids to the formation of a copious dew of it.

Small, smooth, and round-shaped leaves, and potato plants which do not spread luxuriantly on the surface of the ground so as to prevent a free circulation of air, are less susceptible to disease than those varieties which, so to speak, grow up with large and rich foliage. The disease makes its appearance when the greatest amount of moisture is on the ground, and at a time when the foliage is so thick as to prevent a current of air from passing underneath them and dispersing the vapours produced by the sun's rays in the hottest part of a summer's day. These vapours, by being concentrated in the evening time, add to the increase of the dew deposit—increase the production of electricity, and thereby the disease sooner generates the destructive malady.—[English paper.]

St. Patrick's Agricultural Society

held its annual Cattle Show and Fair at the farm of Mr. Hugh Monahan, Digdegash, on Tuesday, 8th inst. All departments were well represented considering the very unfavorable weather. There is a very marked improvement in the Stock these few years past. A very fine Jersey Bull was exhibited by Mr. Joseph Linton, and also a thorough bred Devon by Mr. John Barna.

The roots were good in general; Potatoes not nearly so large as last year, but Mangolds, Beets, Parsneps, Carrots, Turnips and other roots were exceedingly good.

Grain in considerable samples was exhibited. Wheat as fine as can be raised in the Province, weighing from sixty-six to sixty-eight pounds to the bushel; Oats 46, Barley 38, Buckwheat 56lbs.

Fruit in very fine samples was exhibited—Apples for size and flavour which cannot be beaten this side of Nova Scotia.

The Fancy department and Domestic manufactures were also well represented, which reflects much credit on the women for their skill and industry.

There seems to be a lively competition between the members of the Society in exhibiting the produce of their farms and domestic manufactured articles, some members showing as high as thirty articles, and receiving a large amount of prize money, which is a great encouragement for them to produce superior articles from their farms. The Society appears to be strong and in good working order; good efficient officers and a hard working committee who take a lively interest in the encouragement of Agriculture and other branches of industry.

Our accumulating Secretary, Mr. Hugh Monahan, treated every one present to a very fine dinner, and all seemed to enjoy his hospitality to their evident satisfaction.

Yours, &c., Mc.

Bocabee, Oct. 15, 1872.

Lieut. Crosby, U. S. Infantry was killed by the Indians on the 5th inst.

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Telegraphic News.

London, Oct. 26. The Spanish Cortes refused to abolish capital punishment for State offences. Prince Napoleon's protest against expulsion from France is to be presented to the National Assembly.

The weather to-day in England and on the coast is tempestuous. The German Referees handed their reports to Emperor William four weeks ago. The reports will not be published. They charge England with vagueness in wording the Treaty of 1846, and state that the word "utterly" means the shortest channel to the Strait of Juan Del Fuca.

Cross & Co's cotton mills at Bolton were burned last night. They employed 41,000 spindles. A large number of operatives have been thrown out of employment.

New York, Oct. 26. Barque "Medway" from London, went on "Helen and Chickens" last night and is a total loss. The captain and part of the crew were saved; seven left in a boat and have doubtless perished.

Cold and rain storm prevail over the middle states and New England. The Montreal steamship "Corinthian," for Glasgow, is aground in Longueuil Bay, five miles below the city; also the ship "Landrang." Lighters have been sent to the assistance of both vessels.

Gold 113 1/2. The New Chicago.—A few condensed statistics as given by a well known citizen of Chicago to the Boston Transcript, may be of interest to many, showing as they do, the wonderful rapidity with which that city will be rebuilt. Buildings on the south side, occupying 110,000 front feet, were destroyed by the fire; 52,000 feet of the desolated district is rebuilt, or will be before cold weather sets in, and the remaining 58,000 feet will be speedily occupied by buildings now actively contracted for. There are in Chicago at present more business structures, houses and tenements, than before the fire.

Fifteen new hotels are building; the "Palace" contains five hundred rooms, costing \$2,500,000. The "Potter Palmer," a magnificent structure, which will cost about two and a half millions. The "Sherman," "Tremont," "Briggs," all well known to Eastern people, are being rebuilt. Seven new theatres have been erected since the fire, and plans are now being matured for a new opera house of great magnificence. Some eight to ten churches are in process of rebuilding, some of them very fine structures. The new Chamber of Commerce Building is an imposing and beautiful edifice. Three large elevators have been erected since last October; all the burnt bridges have been rebuilt; the lake-shore drive has been extended on the north side one and one half miles; a new public library started, in all of which a city tax of \$50,000 has been laid.

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. SEWARD.—A Washington letter-writer says: Not long ago a certain man was telling me a Senatorial anecdote of Mr. Seward dating back to antebellum days. Mr. Seward had made a speech—something about the telegraph—when Mr. Toombs of Georgia rose to reply, and made a speech full of personal abuse of Seward. He wrought himself up into a rage and lashed about in the most aggressive manner. He finished and took his seat. As Mr. Seward rose from his chair every eye was bent upon him with the greatest anxiety. With calm measured step he walked toward Toombs. It was noticed that his right hand was underneath the rear pocket of his coat. There was apprehension that he was concealing a pistol, and Mr. Toombs's friends crowded around him. When Mr. Seward reached him, he drew out his hand and opening his snuff box, politely invited his adversary to take a pinch of snuff. "My God!" said Mr. Toombs, "Mr. Seward, have you no feelings?" "Take a pinch of snuff, it will soothe your agitation." He then returned to his seat, and without any allusion to Mr. Toombs or his speech, made an able argument in favor of his measure, which he carried, as coolness and self-possession will always win the victory over hot temper and passionate invective.

THE ENGLISH COALMEN CHECKMATED.—The unscrupulous English coalmen, who ran up coals to famine prices, and fleeced their English customers unparagonably, are discovering that they are not entirely masters of the situation. They are getting to understand that there are limits beyond which they cannot push things without bringing ruin upon great branches of English industry and disaster to themselves. With coal in France, Belgium and Germany, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, in the United States, India, and China, Australia, New Zealand, Labrador, and Southern Africa—from which permanently high prices would bring vast supplies in competition with the British article, the English coalmen are learning that they went much too far in their speculative attempts on the British black diamond market.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.—The Detroit Free Press relates an incident which occurred on the return of an execution party from that city. Soon after the boat left Toledo the steward was approached by an excited individual, who asked him if he was the captain. Have you the power to put a man out of the cabin? inquired the stranger. Well, yes, if he's disorderly I have, replied the steward. Well, sir, look in here and see them, will you? said the stranger, leading the said official round to the door. The steward looked upon the motley group and replied that he saw nothing out of the way. You don't eh? Don't you see a man in these embracing a woman?

Well, yes, replied the steward, but what of that? Hasn't a fellow a right to embrace his wife? That's what I want you to run him out for, replied the stranger, dancing around; that's my wife, and I've stood it so long that I've got mad!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A despatch states that the celebrated summer resort known all over the country as the Alpine House, situated at Gorham, N. H., was a bed of ashes. All the particulars received were, that fire broke out in the building, owing to a defect in the chimney, about 11 1/2 o'clock 21st inst., and so rapid was the progress of the flames that by 2 p. m. the house was entirely destroyed. There are no engines in the place, with the exception of a small hand engine, and therefore there was little to be done but to try and save the furniture, a portion of which was removed in pretty good condition.

The Alpine House was built some twenty years ago and was a very large structure, 100 x 50 feet in size, with an ell of the same dimensions, and three stories in height. It was owned by the Grand Trunk company and, we understand although we are not positive, that it was worth about \$50,000. It was probably insured.

Publisher's Notice.—Accounts from this Office for Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., are made out, and our friends will be called upon, when we trust they will pay them, as money is required for some improvements we are making in the office. To those who have already responded we tender our thanks.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, OCT. 31, 1872.

School Examinations.—Last week, and during the present one, the Schools in this Town, underwent thorough examinations. The Inspector accompanied by the Trustees, visited the Schools last week, and we are informed expressed his satisfaction at the progress being made by the pupils, and the efficient manner in which the Trustees have discharged their onerous duties.

During the present week, the Trustees and Directors examined the classes in the Grammar School, and congratulated the Teacher, Mr. Sills, and the scholars on the thorough work which is being carried on. They also examined the various other schools, at which we were pleased to notice a number of visitors; the regularity in attendance, the excellent behaviour both in and out of school, and the advancement made by the pupils, called forth the commendation of the examiners and visitors. We understand that it is the intention of the Directors, Trustees, and the friends of the schools, to provide suitable prizes for the best scholars, at the Christmas examinations.

The following is the report of the Examiners of the Grammar School:— 3rd, 4th, and 5th Latin, examined in Beyce's 1st Book, Satisfactory. 1st History, Very good. 2nd Reading, Much improved. Geography, Quite satisfactory. 2nd Latin (Virgil, Book VI) Very fair. 1st Reading, (1) Very good. Euclid, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, " " Arithmetic, " " 1st Reading, (2) " " Time was too pressing to allow of classes being heard in Greek, Homer, also Horace and several others.

Last evening the pupils attending Mr. Maher's School gave an entertainment in their School room, consisting of Recitations, Dialogues and Plays, interspersed with singing. The rooms were crowded, and the audience expressed their satisfaction by frequent plaudits; the scholars did themselves and their teacher infinite credit. At the close, a vote of thanks was passed to the teacher and pupils, to which Mr. Maher responded in suitable terms. All present then joined in singing "God Save the Queen," accompanied by the Cabinet organ, at which Miss Lockery presided.

Government Changes.

There are rumors innumerable of changes and appointments by the Ottawa Cabinet, but in many cases they are mere speculations, and in others they may prove correct. To begin at home, it is said that the Hon. S. L. Tilley will be appointed a Commissioner of the Pacific Railway, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum, and that the Hon. A. J. Smith will be his successor as Minister of Customs. This supposition, for it is nothing more, is based upon imperfect information, for Mr. Tilley has on several occasions stated that until Confederation has been fully carried out, and all the North American Provinces are in the Union, he will not leave the government. Again it is more than probable that Dr. Tupper or perhaps Mr. Mitchell will be Mr. Tilley's successor. Sir Francis Hincks, it is known, will resign his office as Finance Minister, and a member of the Cabinet has been spoken of as his successor, but Mr. King, the President of the Bank of Montreal, it is probable will be tendered the office, as he has signified his intention of resigning his present position. The Hon. Joseph Howe, it is generally believed will be appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, as Gen. Doyle returns to Great Britain early in the

coming year. But after all, these rumors may be incorrect; the exigencies of the Cabinet may determine different results. The Privy Council alone, know what changes will be made.

An attentive correspondent has furnished us with a list of the prizes awarded at the Fair of the St. Patrick's Central Agricultural Society, which is highly creditable to the farmers in that locality. The list is published on the first page of this day's paper. The grain in that section must have been very good this year, as were also the fruit and produce of the dairy.

We are pleased to notice that through the instrumentality of Mr. M. Clarke and others, a handsome Marble Slab has been erected to the memory of the late Capt. Donaldson, an old citizen of this place.

We direct the attention of tax payers, to the Secretary of the Trustees notice in this day's issue. A little punctuality will save expense, as well as enable the Trustees to carry out their engagements.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, Mrs. Tupper and family, left here by train, this morning for Ottawa.

The weather in the mornings and evenings is quite cool; ice half an inch in thickness formed on the ponds.

The horse disease has not made its appearance here up to the present. We notice it is very prevalent in the States, Ontario and Quebec Provinces, and in some parts of this Province.

THE EUROPEAN HARVEST.—The latest reliable advices from Europe place the deficiency of the wheat crop at twenty per cent. of the usual yield, and state that the wheat requirements of the United Kingdom for the harvest year ending with next August, will be about 85,000,000 bushels. Other information also shows that the United Kingdom is the only country in which there is a large deficiency in the principal food crops, and that, as most other countries have a good surplus, all fears of famine, or even extreme prices, are at an end.

San Juan Case.

As was generally expected, San Juan is not to form a portion of this Dominion. Kaiser Wilhelm's jurists have decided, it appears, that Cousin Jonathan has the best right to it. Jonathan may, perhaps, imitate that pious Teuton, and say, as he telegraphed to his venerable frau, after winning a crowning victory, "Providence be thanked." It is enough for us to submit to what cannot be helped with as good a grace as may be. We dare say we shall manage to get along upon the whole tolerably well even without San Juan. Of course, it was in the order of things that we should lose it. The bungling manner in which the document was drawn defining the Northwest Boundary line of British America, was but one of the hundred blunders which in other days English statesmen in their ignorance or their indifference fell into when dealing with British interests in America.

ANNUAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE AT PERTH.—The meetings of this conference commenced in the City Hall, Perth, on Tuesday—Lord L. Rutland, in the absence of Lord Polwarth, in the chair. The Hall in the forenoon was completely filled, among those present being the Earl of Canan, the Earl of Kingstrie; Mr. Brown Douglas, Edinburgh; Mr. Grey of Glenaeze; Mr. Hallane of Clifton; Mr. Brownlow North, &c. The chair man conducted the introductory devotional services, and addresses were afterwards delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Brown, Edinburgh, Mr. Brownlow North, and others. The subject in the forenoon was "Christ in the Flesh on Earth." Meetings were also held in the afternoon and evening.

The meetings of the Conference were continued on Wednesday, Lord Polwarth presiding. The meeting in the forenoon was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Black, Inverness; Mr. Moon, London; and Lord Rutland. There were also meetings in the afternoon and evening, which were largely attended. The meetings were concluded on Thursday. The morning meeting was presided over by Major Ross, Aberdeen, who conducted the introductory exercises, after which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Moody Stuart, Edinburgh. At two p. m. a large number of those attending the conference assembled in the Free West Church, Tay Street, and partook of the communion of Lord's Supper. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Baptist Church, Perth, assisted by the Rev. T. Miller, of the South U. P. Church, Perth.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—The 50th anniversary, or Golden Wedding of the Hon. James Ferrier and wife, was celebrated at their residence, Montreal, on Tuesday evening. There were present a joyous circle of friends, besides the members of the family, including 21 grand children. A sumptuous supper was partaken of and then Mr. Rodier, in highly complimentary terms, proposed the health of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier. Rev. Dr. Panthou, on behalf of the grand-children, presented a beautiful epergne as the golden wedding present, adding his testimony to the great love and respect in which the guests for on that occasion they were guests in their own house—are held.

Our Arbitrator at Geneva.

"SILENCE!" cries the gentleman in black, who throws open the Judge's private door of the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster.—The hour, ten a. m. during the sittings at Not Priors—"Silence," repeat two or three ushers from the floor of the Court, and, as the bar rises and the "public" in the back seats rise, in walks a short gentleman with peculiar facial features, but most unmistakable dignity in mien and movement. The first impression produced by that curious, perfectly hairless, certainly not symmetrical, face, is that it has been shaved all over from throat to wig, ten minutes before, and that, over the lower half of face, especially over the large mouth and chin, the razor has cut at rather too obtuse an angle and gone over the ground rather roughly, so as to make the surface red and shiny,—almost suggestive of excoaration. The wig is a very small one, and falls very far back on the head, making a high and rather retreating forehead, look higher still. It is almost always slightly inclined to one side. With all our admiration for the great powers of the Lord Chief Justice of England, we could not in truth, say that his outward man gives promise of them: Force, dignity, repose, conscientiousness—these you can detect at once. But the face, especially its lower moiety, suggests tastes and pursuits not ordinarily considered essential to success in the law, and yet, judging from certain numerous cases, which shall be nameless, quite consistent with a similar eminence to that which the Chief Justice of England has attained.—Having bowed to the Masters below him, and to the Bar, Cockburn bows most familiarly, yet still with dignity, to the Jury, if it should happen to be empanelled. Apropos of the Jury, thereby hangs an important consideration when noticing this great Judge—for such he certainly is by universal consent. The Lord Chief Justice invariably makes friends with the Jury at the outset of the case. He may be said, by his very manner, to take them into his confidence. The Jurymen lean to him, brother judges—and he addresses them and listens to them, almost as intimately as if the Court were sitting in Banco and the "pious" Judges were by his side. There is a great deal in this, not only for the comfort and pride of the Jury, but for the interests of clients, and the smooth, satisfactory administration of justice. We doubt whether any one ever heard the Lord Chief Justice employ a Jurymen—if he has ever snubbed, we are sure that the victim deserved it—it is more than we can be sure of with all our judges, past and present.

Shall we be going, as critics, "ultra crepandum," we note, that the chief of "the Bench," not seldom brings with him into Court a handful of letters, which he would not stay to read at home, or in his private room for fear of being unpunctual—a fault never of Cockburn's. (If it were possible to whisper in print, we should venture a hint, that among the ordinary rectangular envelopes, there may sometimes be seen the faintest suspicion of little triangular misuses, which certainly have no relations to such high affairs of state, as the Arbitration at Geneva, or the ponderous duties of the Chief Corner of England—and why not?)—Cockburn is simply, by universal consent, a model Judge. Nothing can exceed his patience, his urbanity, his fairness, his entire openness to evidence,—unless it be the learning he brings to the most intricate, or the most trifling cause, he tries—he has no favourites at the bar, (a thing to be said of few ordinary Judges), but he is clearly the favourite of all. Brow-beating a timid witness, (the opprobrium of our administration of the law), is a dangerous game for counsel to try, when Cockburn is on the bench. But, short of that offence, the Bar never incurs a check from him,—unless, indeed, an attempt be made to waste time with a sophism, or a palpable perversion of the evidence.

We have scarcely conversed with any legal person on the subject of the recent Breckinridge trial of the Tichborne case, when the regret was not expressed, (on whichever side the speaker's feeling fell), that Cockburn was not the presiding judge at that tournament. Time would have been saved,—has utterly out of the question—and dignity on all sides preserved, whatever the issue might have been. Whether the Chief of "the Bench" himself has ever envied his colleague of the "Plea's" is a different question. The more intricate a cause, the more puzzling and conflicting the evidence, the more does the piercing, exhaustless perspicacity of "the Chief" come out. Although known to suffer from uncertainty, and anything but robust health, he seems to revel in judicial labours, counting nothing trivial or beneath notice, if material to the issue. But Cockburn's speciality is his summing up. If we except Lyndhurst, and perhaps Baron Parke, (both long lost to us), no judge within the memory of living men ever touched the Chief Justice in that test-point, the summing up.

No matter how trifling the charge, Cockburn bestows on every trumpety cause, such as Quarter Sessions ought to have settled, the same care, impartiality, and patience, that he brought on the great case of William Palmer, the prisoner. Before the eminent barrister became the eminent Judge, many of his great summings-up have been without the aid of a note, even his notes taken at the trial. The lucidity, discrimination, blameless impartiality, and vigour of English, shown in some of these exertions will (if we do not greatly mistake), become models of judicial skill. Alexander Coburn was born in 1802, the son of Alexander Coburn, formerly our Minister in British Columbia. He finished his general education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.L.B. in 1829. He was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, and having selected the Western-Circuit, took silk as Q.C. in 1841; afterwards bestowing his chief attention on Parliamen-

tary business, in which he attained a high reputation, entering the House of Commons as a member for Southampton in 1847. He will always be remembered for his splendid defence of Lord Palmerston's policy in the Don Pacifico affair. Being passed through the Solicitor-Generalship, he was made Attorney-General in 1851. That post Sir Alexander held until the dissolution of the Coalition Government, which speedily followed. He also was, for a short time, Recorder of Bristol. Then, on the death of Sir J. Jervis, Cockburn became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, succeeding Lord Campbell in the Chiefship of the Queen's Bench, on Campbell's promotion to the woolsack in 1859. It is not too much to say, probably, that if this eminent man had done nothing for his country before he proceeded to Geneva, and qualified himself for the most wonderful judicial and statesmanlike deliverances which this, or perhaps any other country has seen, he would have done enough to deserve the Peerage, which it is said, is now within his reach. Though what his old friends of the "Liberal" cabinet will think of the crushing rebukes they find in that judgment, it is not for us to say,—but we may partly judge from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Glasgow, who "wished that his friend the Lord Chief Justice had refrained from publishing his reasons for dissenting from the award." We have not the slightest doubt of it. Further, the discussion of the terms on which the arbitration was appointed, by which it was hampered with those "expost facto" "Three Rules," "deplorable." We quite believe that it was, and that the Cabinet will so vote it at its next meeting. Meanwhile, if the Lord Chief Justice has Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues against him, together with the antithesis of Brother Jonathan, he may comfort himself with the certain fact, that he has the thanks of the British Empire, and the common sense of the world on his side.—[Brighton Gazette.]

SUMMARY.

—A butcher at Orange, Mass., found a pair of ladies No. 4 rubber overshoes in the cond stomach of a beef he slaughtered a few weeks ago. The steer was three years old, fat and healthy.

—A couple of ranchmen, at work in Sonoma having a dispute about a girl in the neighborhood with whom both of them were in love, agreed to fight a duel on horseback with lances. At the appointed time they met, took their stations twenty rods apart, each mounted and armed with his lance, and then cautiously advanced to the attack. The result was that one of them was caught, dragged from his horse till he yelled that he would give up the girl, whereupon he was let go, in a rather damaged condition.

—A stout woman was arrested in Philadelphia the other day, and two sets of five shirts and a pair of pants were found wrapped about her body beneath her clothes.

YANKEE ELECTION.—The "Herald" states that Capt. J. R. Ryerson is elected by one over Mr. Tom Flint.

—A one armed soldier, who has been living on charity, in Dubouque got into a fracas and busted his business by drawing forth the sword men, and planting a stinger on his opponent's nose with it.

—Dubouque is probably the best brand of city in the world, being under a burr, and in every direction by extensive mines, which are ventilated by about a thousand miles within the city limits.

—The barbarous custom of piercing Indian ears for earrings is rapidly being abolished. Several very ingenious arrangements for fracturing the cartilage of the ear without the surgical operation, are now sold at the jewelry shops and are very extensively worn.

—The piano is not the future empress of China as some of our quacks and boys of the mother of pearl, and plays itself, like a music box.

—An India spooler mistook her little boy, who spoiled the police and returned to find him standing on his head in the slop barrel, for a drum.

J. Milton Turner, a colored man, and United States Minister to Liberia, has been stabbed in the street of St. Louis by another negro.

WANTED.

On Sunday, 20th inst., at the Catholic Church, by the Rev. R. Verker, Mr. Charles Clarke, to Miss Mary Saughnessy, daughter of Mr. P. Saughnessy, of this town.

At Richmond Station, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Street, Mr. Jarvis S. Law, to Miss Annie Johnston, of Houlton, No. Cains.

DIED.

On Saturday, 26th inst., Arthur Remington, infant son of Henry and Ediza Osborn, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS ARRIVED.

Oct. 22, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, ballast. 25 Julia Grack, Caldwell, Rockport, ballast. 26, Anna, Simpson, Boston, hid-a, R. Ross. Emma Pemberton, McQuaid, Eaton, apples mumber. Alm. Jackson, St. John, 100 tons coal, H. Hatch. 29) Drove, Blackford, Westport, ballast. CLEARED.

Oct. 23, Schr. Linda, Peacock, Eastport, old iron. Son, Flynn, St. John, 1300-bushels tur nips. 23, Harriett, Sheehan, St. Stephen, ballast. Ulice, Maloney, St. Stephen, ballast.

N. A. H. person their Sp... hereby notice before the 1st... amounts will be... St. Andrews.

N. SEALED T... dressed to... at St. George, U... For the ed... the Lib... Plan and speci... at the office of... The undersig... themselves to ac...

St. George, 2... St. Andr... A meet... Hotel Camp... W. B. Munn... St. Andrews.

FOR S... THE H... of Mont... and recent... For terms ap... St. Andrews.

Intolv... In the matter... NOTICE is her... Creditors of the... held at the offi... Hester at Law... Thursday the... the hour of ten... the purpose of... one of said esta... and for the... of the said Es... of James G. St... The Insolvent... said meeting... Dated at St... wick, this 19th

Gov... Monday... HIS EXCEL... ON the 28th... Minister... of the 8th... entitled: "Ar... Loo Hency has... nately ordered... Nova Scotia, ... ed and cre... placed under... Customs at th... oct. 23, 3i

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POETRY.

SUMMER IS GONE,

Over the west, to crimson turning,
The sun, like a ruby set in gold,
Over the breast of the twilight burning,
Fastens its mantle, fold on fold;

Why do I mourn? who knows? for surely
Never was the world more fair than now,
From the harvest moon as it rides so purely
To the red ripe apple upon the bough.

A CALL.—Of the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, the following is told:—In visiting his Dalkeith parishioners to say farewell he called on one of those sharp-tongued old ladies whose privileged gibes have added so much to the treasure of Scottish humor.

The great preacher Chalmers, was once during his sermon annoyed by some dogs in the church. He stopped and ordered them to be turned out.

OUT AND OUT.—"Mr. Thompson in?" Irish Servant—"No, sir; he ain't come 'ome yet, sir." Visitor—"If'n, that's very awkward; when can I see him?" Irish Servant—"Shure I dunno, sir; when he's in he's always out, sir!"

A YOUNG SERENADER.—An enthusiastic young produce dealer, in a serenade to his inamorata, thus recorded his resolves:—"I'll chase the cantelope over the plains, and the wild spring chicken I'll bound with chain; and the cauliflower so fierce and neat, I'll give thee for a nosegay sweet."

Who first encouraged Mr. Stanley in his search for Livingstone? Sir Walter Scott; he said, "On, Stanley, on;" and Stanley went on.

INTIMATION.

By order of the Court of Session in Scotland, North Britain:

JOHN MALTMAN, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, born in 1792, emigrated in early life to the West Indies.—In 1830 he left Jamaica for Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1842 he was in Prince Edward Island. There after he was in New Brunswick, and the last letter from him is dated from Pugwash, Nova Scotia, 21st January 1848.

Any person who can give proper information as to Gavin Maltman's present residence, if he is still alive, or if dead of the time and place of his death, are requested to communicate with C. M. Barstow, Esq., C. A., India Street, Edinburgh, Factor of his Estate, or his agents Messrs. McNeill and Sims, W. S. 6 Hill Street, Edinburgh, July 17—3.

GIN & BRANDIES.

30 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
30 qr. casks }
20 Kegs }
300 Cases }
20 Hhds }
30 qr. casks } "Martell" & "Hennessy"
400 Cases } best Cognac Brandy.
30 do pints }
J. W. STREET & CO.

GROCERY GOODS.

Dried Currants, Dried Apples, Citron, Bottled Salt, Oatmeal, Received and for sale. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. 15th April 1872. St. Stephen N.B.

TEA.

113 half chests Congou, 50 Op'ng. In bond or duty paid, at lowest rates. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. April 18, 1872. St. Stephen, N. B.

NOTICE.

And possession given 1st JANUARY. The House and land owned by the late MARTIN GRANT, at Bay Side. There are about thirty acres of wood land and fifty under cultivation. The house is in good repair and the property well fenced. For terms &c., apply to Jas. T. Grant, or J. R. BRADFORD. St. Andrews Dec. 17, 1871.

FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

Best Bouillon

WID GLOVES.

Go to

JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Albion House, St. Andrews.

MADAM JUNCTION EATING HOUSE,

S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR. Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains. Jan. 16, 1872.

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks.

THESE MARKS ARE THE CHEAPEST the most lasting, the least troublesome, and the most complete ever invented. They are used and recommended by many of the best Breeders in the United States and Canada, such as G. B. Loring, Salem, Mass., President New England Wool Growers Society; John S. Ross, Hemphill, Ill.; Professor M. Miles of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, Ont.; John D. Bell, of Edmonston, Ont. On each Mark is stamped the owner's name and the sheep's number. They will be sent FREE by mail or express for ONLY FIVE CENTS EACH, and will last for TWENTY YEARS.

Orders addressed to the STANDARD OFFICE for any quantity will be filled at the above mentioned price, as quickly as the Marks can be made and sent.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Groceries, Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the rest catered commonly found in a Druggist Shop. St. Andrews.

Great Bargains

AT THE ALBION HOUSE.

Offer a lot of BOOTS which are slightly shopworn, at the following tremendous reduction in price: Misses SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS, 5 pairs No. 1, price \$1.25, reduced to 50 cents. 5 " 13, " 1.10, " 50 " Misses Serge Balmoral Boots, 2 pairs No. 1, price 1.25 reduced to 50 cents. Woman's Serge O's, without heel, elastic tender, 2 prs No. 5, price 1.50 reduced to 50 cts. Youth's Leather Congress Boots, 2 pairs No. 13, price 95 reduced to 60 cts. Woman's Kid Congress Boots, 2 pair No. 24, price 2.00 reduced to 75 cts. 1 " 3, " 2.25 " 75 cts. 1 " 5, " 2.00 " 75 cts. 1 " 6, " 2.00 " 1.00 Women's Leather Balmoral Boots, 2 " No. 3, price 1.50 reduced to 1.00 1 " 4, " 1.75 " 1.00 2 " 6, " 1.75 " 1.00 1 " 6, " 1.75 " 1.00

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, PRESENT HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act 31 Vict., cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out-Port of Peterboro', heretofore under the survey of the Port of Port Hope, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into a Port of Entry for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMS WORTH, Clerk, Privy Council. sep 25

GEO. STEWART, JR., WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist, DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c., 24 King Street, Saint John, N. B. ORDERS from the Country promptly executed. Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-fitted. Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions. Sep 12 71-ly

MILLINERY

AND Fancy Goods. MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that she has opened a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock of FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, and will be happy to execute all orders in her line with neatness and despatch.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of Street & Stevenson. GEO. D. STREET, R. R. STEVENSON. St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John: 20 Hhds Muscovado Molasses, 8 " Choice do Sugar. J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland, 5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL, 15 Bbls } 95 O. P. 10 Bbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 pc. U. P. Goodenham & Warts' Distillery, Toronto. July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Upham" from Liverpool. 20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter, 30 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts and pints. 2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum, 30 chests London Congou Tea. 30 half chests " " " 60 dozen pints Irish Whisky, 40 " " " Old Tom Gin. 3 casks Ginger Wine. 200 cases Geneva &c. J. W. STREET.

JOHN McCOLL, GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant, AND AUCTIONEER, St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur. General, W. Whitlock, Esq., St. Andrews; Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs., St. George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq., St. John; J. Murchie, and David Main, Esq., St. Stephen.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins. 25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In Bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

53 Bbls. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar, choice quality, just received and for sale at lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO., St. Stephen.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY A. W. Smith, At his Office, Water Street Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS \$2 40 per Annum—if paid in advance \$3 If not paid till the end of a year

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued till forbid, if no written directions. First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts. Each repetition of all over 12 lines 8 cents per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

North British and Mercantile Insurance company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL - - £2,000,000 STERLING (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.) The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms. NICHOLAS T. GREATHEAD, Esq., Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity. Aug. 9. HENRY JACK, General Agent.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER. Has received further supply of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Chains, Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c. Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares, Papier, Machin, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood and Bohemian Goods.

JET AND RUBBER GOODS. CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS. TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY, Together with a general assortment of House Furnishing & Fancy Goods. WEDDING RINGS made to order. July 19 41

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

MAY 14, 1872. For the "Oromoto" from Liverpool, "Liscombe" from Clyde, and "Choise" from London. 4 Hhds } Fine old Whiskey. 17 qr. casks } 40 Cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter. 12 Bbls Ginger Ale and Champagne Cider, 10 Boxes T D Pipes, 5 qr. casks } fine old Dublin [B] Whiskey, 28 Cases } 35 Bbls "McEwan's" Pale Ale. 25 do "Bass's" do do do 10 cases old Tom Gin, quarts, Paints & Oil. 14 casks barrel and raw Lined Oil. 23 Cwt. Brandram Bros' No 1 White Paint Red, Yellow and Green Paints. Wines.

3 Butts } Sherry Wine, 3 Hhds } 6 qr. casks } Port Wine, 3 Hhds } 9 qr. casks } 18 cases Champagne, quarts and pints, Dunville & Co's Whiskey. Ex "Oromoto" and "John Parker" from Liverpool. 4 Hhds } Old Irish Whiskey, 10 qr. casks } 50 cases } Ex "Choice" from London, 70 Chests and Half Chests Congou Tea, 10 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda. J. W. STREET & CO.

FLOUR, CORN, PORK, &c.

OCTOBER 23d, 1871. Landing ex "Mary Ellen," from New York. 230 Bbls extra State Ohio and fancy Flour 16 1/2 bbls family 2 Tierces "Sugar cured" Hams. 20 lbs heavy Mess Pork. 5 " clear " 200 Bushels Corn, &c. Oct. 25, 1871. J. W. STREET.

Canada Ale.

6 Hhds } Canada Bitter Ale. 6 qr. casks } Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct. 211 Hhds. } BRIGHT CENFUEGOS MOLASSES. 16 Bbls. } The above is a very choice Cargo and will be sold at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen. April 1871.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London. 40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva. 30 qr. casks } 200 Cases } 30 Chests } Congou Tea. 20 Half " } 10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar 5 do London Brown Stout & Pale Ale. 20 qr. casks } Pale Sherry. 73 Hhds } 31 Tons "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead 4 Hhds } do Boiled and Raw 4 qr. casks } Lined Oil. J. W. STREET.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors &c. OFFICES—WATER STREET, ST. ANDREWS.

You pays your Money

and takes your choice

AMERICAN WARPS

ST. JOHN WARPS

OF WARRANTED QUALITY AND FULL LENGTH,

AT JOHN S. MAGEE'S,

Water Street, St. Andrews.

Oct. 2, 1872.

Notice.

OFFICE SCHOOL TRUSTEE, St. Andrews, Sept. 24, 1872. A LIMITED number of girls, properly qualified, will be admitted as pupils at the Grammar School on and after the first of October next. CHAS. O'NEILL, Secretary. sep 25

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY, Comprising—the Oxford, Dolly Varden, Duke Alexis and many other styles to numerous to mention. Also—the Monarch Shakespeare Paper Collar, unrivalled for its perfect fit and durability, together with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Chignons, Curls, Switches in Jute and Linen, Bustles, Hoop Skirts and small wares. Ladies, Gents, and childrens BOOTS & SHOES, worked SLIPPERS and OTTOMANS. FLANNELS, in White and colored, plain, striped, and checked. Cottons—in bleached and unbleached. Harrack & Miller's White Cottons, Brown ditto, Tickings, &c. As my motto is "Small Profits and quick Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest living advance on cost. Remember the store on the corner of Water and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Market House. N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated in the United States a sample of which can be seen at the store. For price and conditions enquire of the subscriber.

JAMES BRADLEY, St. Andrews.

CONGOU TEA.

Ex "Trojan" from London. 60 Chests & Half Chests good Congou Tea. J. W. STREET

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE One of the original Weed Sewing Machines. These celebrated Machines are now on sale at the subscriber's, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STOFF, Agent. Jan 16.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DOLLY VARDENS in a variety of STYLES LOVELY PARASOLS, at the Albion House, J. S. Magee.

BLACK TEA. Ex Schr. "Pointer" from New York. 182 Hl. Chests } SOUCHONG TEA. 31 " Chests } For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rates. TODD, CLEWLEY & CO. St. Stephen.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, King Street. Saint Stephen N. B. J. NEILL, Proprietor.